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is at least 50% and especially at least 75% of X. In such  
ACB structurants, the alkyl group R is preferably octyl or  
nonyl or preferably may comprise mixtures of R groups having  
up to 2 fewer or 2 more carbons than an average of 8 to 9  
5 carbons. The substituent -OX is present at the anomeric  
carbon in the cellobiose. The ACB structurant can be made  
in either  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  anomers. Highly desirably, the proportion  
of  $\alpha$  anomer in the ACB structurant is greater than 50%,  
particularly greater than 80% and especially greater than  
10 90%.

Herein, the ACB structurant can be employed advantageously  
with the primary invention structurant (CHME) in a wide  
ratio of amounts, such as in a weight ratio thereto of up to  
15 25:1, and in many instances up to 15:1, and in the same or  
other embodiments in the range of from 1:25, or sometimes  
from 1:5 or from 1:1. A convenient weight ratio of ACB to  
CHME is from 5:1 to 12:1. In some particularly desirable  
formulations, the weight ratio of ACB to CHME is from 65:35  
20 to 85:15.

In a number of very suitable formulations, the ACB is  
selected from cellobiose octadecanoate esters, especially  
those of which at least 80 molar%, eg 80 to 95 molar% are  
25 the  $\alpha$  anomer. In some of such very suitable formulations  
and in various other suitable formulations, the CHME ester  
comprises a cellobiose heptanodecanoate monobenzoate ester,  
and particularly such a CHME which is at least 90 molar%  $\beta$   
anomer, such as 93 to 100 molar%  $\beta$  anomer.

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Translucent/Transparent Compositions

- When a composition of this invention is formulated as an emulsion it is possible to construct the formulation such
- 5 that the emulsion is translucent or transparent. In order to do this the refractive indices of the water-immiscible continuous phase and the polar or aqueous disperse phase must be matched to each other and the value of refractive index at which they are matched must also approximately
- 10 match the refractive index of the structurant.

- The refractive index of a fibrous network of a structurant can be determined by using that structurant to gel a number of oils or oil mixtures of differing refractive index. The
- 15 invention acylated cellobiose (CHME) fibrous networks have a refractive index which falls in a range between 1.45 and 1.51 at 22°C.

- For the continuous phase, silicon-free water-immiscible
- 20 liquid oils described hereinbefore generally have refractive indices in a range from 1.43 to 1.49 at 22°C and can be used alone or mixed together to give a silicon-free carrier liquid with refractive index in this range. Volatile silicone oils generally have a refractive index slightly
- 25 below 1.40 at 22°C and some non-volatile silicone oils, eg dimethicone oils, similarly have a refractive index of about 1.41 at 22°C, but carrier liquid mixtures with refractive indices in the range from 1.41 to 1.46 can be obtained by mixing volatile or such non-volatile silicone with other
- 30 oils. Other non-volatile silicone oils containing aryl substitution generally have refractive indices of at least

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1.45, for example from 1.45 to 1.48 at 22°C, the oils bearing a high ratio of phenyl substituents to alkyl substituents can enjoy a higher refractive index than 1.48, such as from 1.49 to 1.56. Such other aforementioned non-volatile silicone oils can be included when desired to achieve a carrier liquid mixture having a desired refractive index.

The RI of the structured continuous phase will conveniently  
10 be very close to the RI of the carrier liquid (usually a  
carrier liquid mixture) which is its principal component.

For the disperse phase, a solution of an antiperspirant active salt in water alone will generally display a refractive index below 1.425. The refractive index can be raised by incorporating a diol or polyol into the aqueous solution. It is believed to be beneficial to match the refractive index of a polar disperse phase to that of a structurant network within a continuous phase. Moreover, it can be achieved without using so much diol or polyol as will make the composition excessively sticky.

## Mechanical Properties and Product Packages

25 The compositions of this invention are structured liquids  
and may be firm or soft in appearance. Even a soft solid  
has an ability to sustain its own shape, for instance if it  
is removed from a mould without being subjected to shear it  
will retain its shape for at least 30 seconds, usually  
30 longer.